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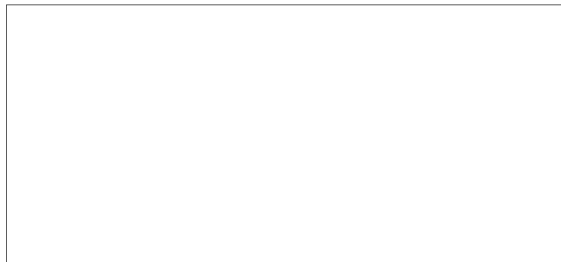
19 June 1951



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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



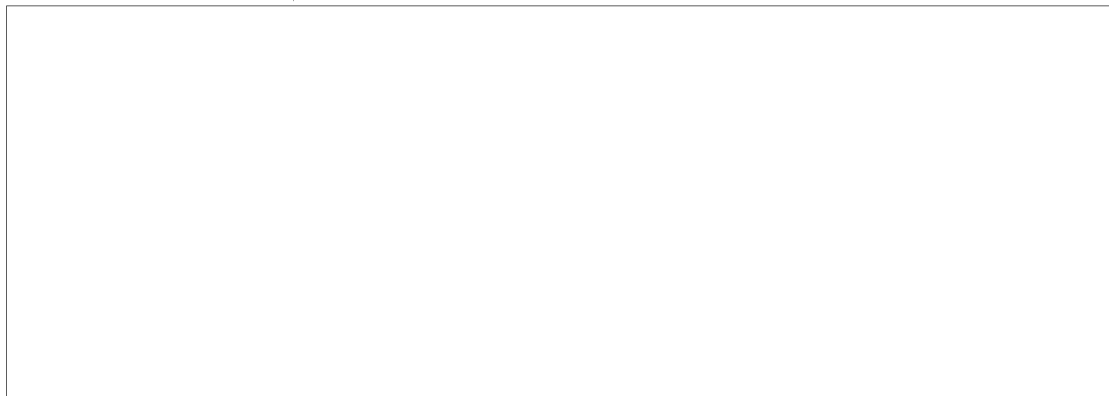
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Office of Current Intelligence

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



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SUMMARY

FAR EAST

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FAR EAST

1. Possible expansion of enemy air activities noted:

The US Air Force Security Service believes that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a build-up of air facilities and personnel in the Sariwon area of North Korea (30 miles south of Pyongyang) foreshadow an intensification of enemy air activity in the "near future." It is believed that the impending "activity" probably will involve jet fighter, ground attack and bombers units.

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The Far East Command considers that enemy night attacks on Suwon airfield (20 miles south of Seoul) on 14 and 17 June by single planes indicate that enemy air forces may soon begin an attack against UN air installations near the front lines.

2. US military adviser recommends release of Nationalist troops interned in Indochina:

[REDACTED] General Chase, chief of the Military Aid and Advisory Group in Taiwan, recommends that the US take strong action to assist the Chinese Nationalist Government in effecting the release

and transportation to Formosa of all Chinese military personnel interned in Indochina. He states that they are good troops and badly needed as replacements. The Chinese Nationalist Government can transport them from Indochina at no expense to the French, who would thus be relieved of the present heavy cost of maintenance. The US Charge in Taipei concurs, and suggests that favorable action from the French would provide an excellent example of international cooperation against the Communist threat and, at the same time, constitute an important contribution to the defense of Formosa.

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Comment: An estimated 30,000 Chinese Nationalist soldiers of unknown effectiveness are currently interned in Indochina. On several occasions since the end of 1949, the French have considered requests originating in Taipei that these troops be returned to Taiwan. For fear of provoking Communist China into more overt action against Indochina, the French have refused to accede to these requests and have maintained a diplomatically "correct" attitude in the matter. They are not likely to be easily persuaded to reverse this policy.

NEAR EAST

3. Egyptian Foreign Minister opposes new British proposals on Suez and Sudan issues:

The Egyptian Foreign Minister has informed the US Ambassador in Cairo that the latest British proposals on the Suez and Sudan issues are unsatisfactory. The Foreign Minister stated that while he personally would like to break off the Anglo-Egyptian talks and denounce the 1936 treaty, any action must await the King's return. When the Ambassador urged that Egypt follow a policy of moderation, the Foreign Minister stated that the controversy might drag on until the opening of Parliament in November but that a definite decision would have to be made at that time.

Comment: Considerable popular pressure to break off the Anglo-Egyptian talks continues to be exerted on the Egyptian Government, particularly since no agreement on any important issue seems forthcoming. The absence of the King and government officials from Cairo during the summer, however, makes it unlikely that Egypt will yield to popular pressure and cause a break with the UK at this time.

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WESTERN EUROPE

5. West German Government may ban Communist Party:

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The Government's intention to request the Federal Constitutional Court to declare the neo-Nazi Socialist Reich Party unconstitutional has again raised the question whether similar action should be taken against the West German Communist Party. Various government leaders reason that it would be illogical to restrict rightist extremism while ignoring leftist extremism. They also claim that a ban on the Communist Party would put teeth into the government's other anti-Communist moves, namely, the present ban of the Communist anti-rearmament signature campaign and the proposed law to remove from public service members of anti-democratic groups.

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Comment: Previously the general feeling among government leaders has been that banning the West German Communist Party would do more harm than good. The emergence of the Socialist Reich Party, however, is causing a stiffer attitude toward extremist groups. Federal Minister of Interior Lehr has recently stated that since only a small part of the Communist Party's activities are legal, it should be possible to abandon former objections to a ban.